

### CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Cancelled).

2. (Cancelled).

3. (Cancelled).

4. (Cancelled).

5. (Currently amended) A wet bench for use in a clean room, said wet bench comprising:

a benchtop; and

at least two support members extending downwardly from said benchtop, wherein at least said benchtop comprises a fire retarding polypropylene composition comprising:

- (a) a copolymer of polypropylene resin in which ethylene/propylene rubber has been grafted onto the polypropylene chains, wherein said copolymer contains between about 80% and about 85% polypropylene and between about 15% and about 20% ethylene/propylene rubber; and
- (b) at least about 50% but not greater than 60% by weight of a magnesium hydroxide coated with an anionic surface active agent, the magnesium hydroxide having:

- (i) a strain in the <101> direction of not more than  $3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ ;

- (ii) a crystalline size in the  $\langle 101 \rangle$  direction of more than 800 Å;  
and
- (iii) a specific surface area, determined by the BET method, of  
less than 20 m<sup>2</sup>/g;

wherein the composition meets the fire resistance standards developed by FMRC for use in a clean room.

6. (Canceled).

7. (Canceled).

8. (Canceled).

9. (Canceled).

10. (Currently amended) A wet bench for use in a clean room, said wet bench comprising:

a benchtop; and

at least two support members extending downwardly from said benchtop, wherein at least said benchtop comprises a fire retarding polypropylene composition comprising:

- (a) a copolymer of polypropylene resin in which ethylene/propylene rubber has been grafted onto the polypropylene chains, wherein said copolymer

contains between about 80% and about 85% polypropylene and between about 15% and about 20% ethylene/propylene rubber; and

(b) at least about 50% but not greater than 60% by weight of a magnesium hydroxide coated with an anionic surface active agent.

11. (Canceled).

12. (Canceled).

13. (Canceled).

14. (Canceled).